

BROOKLYN STREET CAR STRIKE.

Most of the Lines of the Company Said to be Running on Schedule Time.

A RIOTOUS DEMONSTRATION

Against President Rossiter, Who Attempts to Address the Striking Employees.

NEW YORK, July 17.—At 5 o'clock this morning the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company started cars out on most of its lines. Many of the cars were manned with green hands. Officials of the company claim that they will be able to run more cars on all lines than were run yesterday.

About two-thirds of the cars on all the lines of the company, except the Nassau system, were running. The cars are all policed with from one to four patrolmen each, except on the Putnam and Halsey line, which is running as in normal times.

Judging from the number of cars that are running this morning the company has nearly three-fourths of its rolling stock in operation on all the roads other than those which comprise the old Nassau lines. The Gates, Broadway, Myrtle, Third, Ralph, Nostrand, Tompkins and Flatbush avenue cars are running on fairly good time, and the heavy morning passenger traffic was handled with little congestion at any point. The company's officers were very confident this morning that they would be able to run the full complement of cars on the regular schedule time within twenty-four hours and they claimed the strike would be over by midnight.

Chief of Police Devery said this afternoon: "The strike is practically over. In fact the men are not in a position to strike at all. You will see them all come back, and my advice to them is to all come back as quickly as possible. They can all get back because they know how to work the cars, and I think they will return to work to-morrow morning. There is no trouble in the city to speak of, the laws are being lived up to and the police are entirely capable of taking charge of the public interest and the public properties."

Riotous Demonstration.

There was a riotous demonstration by the strikers and their sympathizers at Flatbush this afternoon when President Rossiter, of the Rapid Transit Company, addressed a meeting of the men who had gone out on the Flatbush and Nostrand avenue lines. President Rossiter drove to the hall in a carriage, in company with Major Kelley, a director of the road, and another official. There was a crowd of more than two thousand persons around the hall when he arrived, and he was received with shouts, hisses and jeers.

He was met by a committee of five men representing the strikers, and they had a conference of twenty minutes before he was permitted to speak. When he finally went upon the platform the hall was crowded to suffocation with the strikers and those who were aiding them.

Mr. Rossiter was introduced by Albert Sweeney, the chairman. The latter as he came forward, said: "This is Mr. Rossiter. Win or lose, let us be gentlemen."

There were shouts, hisses and jeers as the president of the road stepped forward.

"I want to say," he began, "that I don't need an introduction to the men. They have seen me in the power house and along the lines and in the barns, and they know me."

He was again interrupted by shouts, jeers and cries.

"We want an agreement. Sign an agreement," could be heard in the uproar.

"That's a lie!" was shouted again. The president told of the beginning of the strike and the measures he had taken.

"Yesterday all the cars were almost on schedule time," he said.

"That's a lie!" was shouted out, and again there was hissing.

"I don't need to ask you to believe me," he continued. "You know whether it is true or not. To-day the cars on all the lines are running on nearly the regular schedule."

Rossiter's Futile Effort.

He endeavored to talk, but scarcely uttered a sentence without being jeered and hissed, and finally as he told of his dealings with the men and his desire to aid them, but of his determination not to recognize there was a strike, there was a din that lasted for fully a quarter of an hour. After it was over the president said he had come to the meeting to restore harmony. He declared he would take the men back and not hold their action against them. He gave them until 6 o'clock to return, and said if they did not come back to work then they would be discharged.

"We'll never come back," was the reply in a shout from the house. "Drag him down! Kill him!"

The speaker stood smiling while the babel reigned, and finally he was escorted down stairs and through the mob outside that shouted for his life. He entered a carriage with his party and was driven to the barns, around the corner from where the party boarded the car Amper.

The crowd made a rush for the car, but were driven away. Then, with Mr. Rossiter on the front platform, the coolest man about, the car went to Church street, in Flatbush avenue, and

was switched off toward the Thirtieth street ferry. As the car went away somebody hit Mr. Rossiter with the core of an apple. During the excitement attendant on the president's departure two cars arrived at the barns on the Flatbush avenue line and were attacked by the mob. The police, however, charged and drove them back.

Some twenty strikers took advantage of the excitement in the vicinity of the barns to obtain stones, bricks and other things from a new building, and they scattered debris for half a mile along the car tracks of the Flatbush avenue line below Church street.

Pulled Off the Cars.

When a car came along toward the barns the strikers rushed for it, and one aimed a blow with a heavy iron bar at the motorman. He jumped into the arms of the strikers and was roughly handled until he said he would strike. The conductor was pulled from his place also and agreed to strike.

The next car was guarded by four policemen and they resisted the attacks of the strikers until a detail of fifteen men was rushed from the Grant avenue station. These soon charged the crowd and drove it back.

With the exception of cars from the Nassau line all the other cars of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company appeared to be on time at the Manhattan end of the bridge between the hours of 5 and 7 o'clock to-night, the rush hours. The public patronized the cars liberally.

The only evidence of trouble during these heavy hours of traffic was at the western end of Brooklyn bridge, where a policeman in uniform was on each car. The traffic fell off rapidly after 7 o'clock in the evening. At that hour cars were running regularly on the following lines: Fulton, Putnam avenue, De Kalb avenue, Smith street (Coney Island), Ralph avenue Third avenue, Myrtle avenue, Green and Gates avenue and Flushing avenue.

At 8 o'clock a hundred Manhattan policemen came over for a short rest. They were under orders to get back to their posts in Brooklyn at 10 or 11 o'clock. They reported everything quiet when they left Brooklyn.

Devery Thinks Strike Is Over.

Chief of Police Devery spent the greater part of the afternoon in Brooklyn.

When asked for his opinion of the strike and its probable outcome, Chief Devery said: "This strike should never have occurred. The men will surely lose. They are not organized, and I think the whole matter will be adjusted inside of twenty-four hours."

At midnight to-night Chief of Police Devery and Deputy Chiefs McLaughlin and McKellar held a conference at police headquarters in Brooklyn. The police authorities aver that the strike is almost over, as the men who are out have not sufficient capital to back the strike for any kind of a prolonged fight. Many friends of the strikers, however, think that the men will win, but the most conservative people who have watched the progress of the strike so far, believe that the strikers will lose, and many of them will be thrown out of work.

President Rossiter said to-night that the old employees would be welcomed back to their several positions, but that the men who stood by the company, whether green, or old hands, would have the preference in being assigned to regular cars, and undoubtedly a good deal of friction will occur on this score in case the strike is declared off.

At midnight none of the cars operated by the traction company were running, but President Rossiter said they would be going on full time early to-morrow morning.

The Coney Island company lives up to its agreement with its employees, and consequently its business was not interfered with in the least. In fact, business on these roads was considerably augmented, as many travelers patronized the cars, although in many cases going blocks out of their way to do so.

Of all the lines in the traction system, Flatbush avenue and a newly opened Brighton Beach route were the most seriously affected lines during the day. The regular schedule on the Flatbush avenue and Brighton Beach roads called for ninety-four cars, but only six of these were successfully worked. On the Nostrand avenue line, which runs from the Twenty-third street ferry landing in Williamsburg to Flatbush avenue and Bergen Beach, seventy-five cars are daily sent out. To-day only eight were manipulated, and most of these did not cover the entire route. Tompkins avenue was very much neglected, only two cars passing over the entire line during the day.

ANOTHER STRIKE

Of the Cleveland Employes of Big Consolidated Railway Co.—Retention of Non-Union Men the Bone of Contention.

CLEVELAND, O., July 17.—The inauguration of a second strike by the employes of the Big Consolidated railroad Company was a complete surprise to the public this morning and nearly so to the company. Ever since the men returned to work three weeks ago, under an agreement prepared by a committee of the city council and signed by representatives of the strikers and of the company, there had been frequent complaints on the part of the men that the company was not living up to the agreement. Several conferences were held, the latest about a week ago, and it was then announced that everything was satisfactory, or would be as soon as the company had been given ample time to adjust its schedules and arrange the runs.

The presence on cars of the non-union men who were retained after the settlement of the strike was still a bone of contention, however, and a crisis was reached yesterday, when, as is claimed, a number of union men were discharged for refusing to go out on cars with non-union men. A meeting followed last night and at 8 o'clock this morning the decision to strike was reached. All the lines were tied up from 5 o'clock until after 8, when the operation of the Euclid avenue line with non-union men under police protection, was undertaken. Cars were run at five minute intervals on that line until evening, but no attempt was made to move cars on other lines.

The Company's Claims.

Henry A. Everett, president of the company, issued a statement this evening, in which he says the terms of the agreement with the strikers has been strictly adhered to, but it was impossible to inaugurate all the reforms

promptly because of the continued interference with the non-union crews, and he holds the union men directly responsible for this. He attributes the present strike to a feeling of disappointment on the part of the union men because the non-union men have not been "mobbied and beaten out of the company's service."

He says he will operate the cars if he is given police protection. Protection has been promised by Mayor Farley, and it is said that the militia will be called out if the police are unable to preserve order.

There has been a little disorder to-day, but nothing of a serious nature. Strikers' Statement.

Business Agent Pratt, of the strikers' committee, issued a statement to-day, in part as follows:

"It is with grave apprehension that I view the situation as it exists between the Big Consolidated Street Railway Company, with its millions of dollars back of it, on the one side, and the street car employes, a brave, determined set of liberty-loving American citizens and a vast throng of organized labor back of them, on the other side."

"Three weeks have elapsed, and the company have failed to live up to any part of its agreement; neither have they shown any intention of doing so, except by many promises, which have been more readily broken than made. The council committee has said that they are no longer a party to that agreement, although their signatures appear there the same as the rest. Consequently we are brought back to the very starting point, the only difference being that our last condition is worse than the first. Who will be responsible for the suffering, rioting and disgrace that must inevitably follow another strike? The corporations will place the blame upon the down-trodden laborer, because they have money, and because they have money there are city authorities who are willing to put the collar around their neck and say the men themselves are to blame for all this."

GLASSWORKERS' COMBINE.

Flint and Green Glassworkers to be Amalgamated.

MUNCIE, Ind., July 17.—At the Flint glassworkers' international convention to-day a committee of nine was appointed to meet with a like committee representing the green glass workers now in convention at Atlantic City and report plans for the amalgamation of the two big trades, together with the green pressers' league. The pressers will meet as soon as it is expedient and a special meeting for the purpose of consolidating the trades at once will be called if it is deemed advisable. The committee consists of Thomas F. Brennan, Baltimore; Thomas J. Conboy, Alexandria; F. D. Straussner, Wheeling; John W. Morehouse, Monaca, Pa.; David W. Vaux, Pittsburgh; C. N. Edmonds, Muncie; F. C. Dickens, Pittsburgh; George Penock, Alton, Ill.; and John L. Dobbins, Philadelphia. This action virtually decided that an amalgamation will be formed uniting 20,000 glassworkers in the strongest labor organization in the world.

RAILWAY EMPLOYES

Meeting Has Nothing to Do With Ordering a Strike.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., July 17.—A special to the Times from Cedar Rapids, Iowa, says:

The chief executives of the Order of Railway Trainmen, Order of Railway Conductors, Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen and Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen will meet here to-morrow. Concerning the objects of the meeting, and in explanation of the report from Boston that the purpose of the gathering is to call out 15,000 operators on roads entering in Boston, Grand Chief Conductor E. E. Clark, of the Order of Railway Conductors, said: "The idea that the meeting has been called to consider the propriety of calling a strike on any system of railroads is all balderdash. We simply desire to overcome the little difficulties within the orders, and which have no connection with the railroads whatever."

AMERICANS AGAIN WIN

A Point in the Proceedings of the Peace Conference.

THE HAGUE, July 17.—The third committee or arbitration commission, held a plenary meeting discussing international commissions of inquiry and adopting with certain amendments article 56 respecting the expense of the tribunal.

The section of article 54, providing for the revision of arbitral awards, which the Americans had succeeded in adding to the original project was the subject of a long debate on the motion of M. De Martens, of the Russian delegation, to eliminate the amendment. Messrs. Holla and Low, of the American delegation, made long speeches in defense of revision.

Mr. Holla, whose remarks were rapidly translated into French by M. Desbrousses, declared that the Americans would be unable to agree to the amendment unless they received further instructions from Washington. This announcement created a sensation. Professor Asser, of the Dutch delegation, presented a fresh draft proposal, which he vigorously supported.

Mr. Holla finally accepted an amendment providing that the disputing parties can reserve the right of revision by special agreement.

Thus the Americans practically won their point. An adjournment was taken until Wednesday.

Capt. Breese Fatally Ill.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

BERKELEY SPRINGS, W. Va., July 17.—Capt. S. L. Breese, United States navy, retired, is extremely ill at his residence in this place, with pneumonia, and his physicians entertain little hope of his recovery. To-night he is very weak and it is feared he cannot live through the night.

Train Wrecking Intended.

MUSKOGEE, I. T., July 17.—At Wy-bark, on the Missouri, Kansas & Texas railroad, last night, a freight train was wrecked and Engineer McCune killed. The switch lock had been battered to pieces, the switch turned and the signal light set to indicate a clear track. It was doubtless the work of men who had intended to wreck the passenger train, which if on time would have preceded the freight.

The Unloaded Gun Again.

LEWES, Del., July 17.—At Rhoboth Bay to-day a son of James Mitchell, residing here, shot his brother with a gun loaded with large shot through the left breast, causing his death in an hour. The shooting was done in a playful manner. The boys supposed the gun was not loaded. The dead boy was seventeen years of age.

A WOMAN WORKED TO FRENZY

By the Tongue-Lashing of Her Step-Mother Resorts to the Deadly Revolver.

SISTER-IN-LAW FATALLY SHOT

And Others Wounded—She is Unmercifully Beaten—Husband Defends Her.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., July 17.—A family feud is responsible for a shooting affray at Milesville, near Monongahela City, the result of which is one woman fatally wounded, another in a serious condition and a man with two bullets in his body.

The wounded are: Mrs. Stella Davis, aged 22 years, shot twice through lungs; will probably die.

Mrs. Sarah Weddell, aged 22 years, head and face badly cut; condition serious.

John H. Sickles, shot in arm and hand.

The trouble occurred Sunday evening, when Mrs. Weddell, who is the wife of a wealthy farmer in Forward township, was visiting a neighbor, Mrs. Behanna. As Mrs. Weddell was leaving the Behanna home she was met by her stepmother, Mrs. Alice Davis, who, it is claimed, began abusing her. The two women have been bitter enemies for several years and their word duel was loud enough to attract quite a crowd of men and women, who, Mrs. Weddell claims, attacked her with rocks. She then returned to Mrs. Behanna's house and secured a revolver. Standing in the doorway she fired point blank into the crowd. Her sister-in-law, Mrs. Stella Davis, who was one of the attacking party, was shot twice through the lungs, and John H. Sickles, Mrs. Weddell's uncle, received one bullet in the arm and one in the hand. He succeeded in disarming the frenzied woman, and then it appears the crowd, composed mostly of women, rushed upon Mrs. Weddell and beat her unmercifully with rocks taken from the railroad ballast. She was finally rescued and placed in jail. The physicians say her scalp is so badly lacerated that it is almost impossible to sew it up.

The little town of Milesville is in a state of excitement and many arrests will be made.

The husband of Mrs. Weddell says his wife did right, the only trouble being that she did not commence shooting soon enough. He is prepared to spend his money in her defense and prosecution of those engaged in the fight.

ANOTHER KILLING

In Clay County, Ky.—Man's Head Severed From His Body.

LONDON DEPOT, Ky., July 17.—Clay county has another killing. Dick Lovens' body has been found three miles from Manchester. When found his head was severed from his body and had been beaten to a pulp. A 45-calibre revolver was found on the body. Having killed three men and injured several, he was probably killed by the friends of one of his victims. He leaves a wife and eight children.

An attempt has been made to kill Will Gray, near Manchester, Clay county. After three shots had passed through his clothes, one of them scraping his body, he escaped by running through a forest. Gray is one of the Bakers' friends.

A MURDEROUS AFFAIR.

Outbreak of Another Feud in Clay County, Ky., Resulting in the Killing of Five Men.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., July 17.—A special to the Courier-Journal from London, Ky., tells of a report reaching there of the outbreak of another feud in Clay county, by which five men lost their lives to-day.

The dead are said to be: Robert Philpot, Ed. Fisher, Aaron Morris, Jim Griffin, Hugh Griffin. These fatalities resulted from a pitched battle fought near Little Goose creek, three miles from Manchester. The feud dates back nearly two years.

The story that reaches here from Manchester is to the effect that Robert Philpot was arrested this morning by Deputy Sheriff Wash Thacker. While very circumstantial in other respects, the report does not show clearly the origin of the trouble, nor give the reason for Philpot's arrest. It is said that while Thacker was taking Philpot's bond the latter was shot from behind by a member of a crowd that had gathered. This precipitated a general fight with Winchester and revolvers, which was participated in by George, Granville, Robert and Peter Philpot and Ed. Fisher on one side, and Aaron Morris, Hugh, Jim and Green Griffin on the other. The battle began at about 9 o'clock and raged fiercely for ten or fifteen minutes. When it was over it was found that the five men mentioned above had been killed outright, three of the belligerents were seriously wounded, while Pete Philpot was the only one on either side to escape injury.

The situation at Manchester is deplorable. Since morning the place has been in a state of terror, scarcely any one daring to venture out of doors. Business is suspended and the residents are momentarily expecting a renewal of hostilities.

FATAL DUEL

Fought, with the Glass Doors of a Saloon Between Them.

CHICAGO, July 17.—With the glass doors of a saloon between them, William Van Allen, a saloon-keeper, and Frederick Gondoff, a traveling salesman, fought a duel to-day to the death. Gondoff was mortally wounded and Van Allen was shot through the left thigh.

The men were business partners some time ago, but the business was broken

up and there has been bad blood between them ever since. A telephone message was received by Van Allen from Gondoff, saying that he was coming down to "do him up." An hour later Gondoff entered the saloon and Van Allen pushed him out on the sidewalk. Both men drew revolvers and commenced firing through the glass door, which was shattered to pieces. When the shooting was over Gondoff was shot through the groin and in the small of the back. He was taken to the hospital in a dying condition. Van Allen, whose wound is not serious, was arrested.

DEADLY RIVALRY

Of Two Young Men for the Smiles of a Young Lady—One Murdered and the Other Attempts Suicide.

CHESTER, Conn., July 17.—Harry Chadwick, aged twenty-four years, of New Britain, was murdered last night by Joseph Hough, aged thirty, who then attempted to kill himself by cutting his throat. Chadwick's body has not been found and the details of the tragedy are not fully known. Chadwick came here Saturday night to visit Miss Mary Smith, to whom he was paying attention. Hough, who boarded with the Smith family, was also enamored of the young woman.

Chadwick left the Smith house about 10:30 last night on his bicycle and that was the last seen of him. This morning a ladder was found leaning against the window of the room occupied by Hough. There were spots of blood on the ladder and when the man's room was entered, he was found lying on the bed in a pool of blood. He had a cut five inches long in his neck. His bicycle was also found to be covered with blood and an investigation was immediately started.

In Tyrtville, near Clark's Creek, searches found the bicycle owned by Chadwick and his watch and cuffs. There were several pools of blood and evidences of a struggle. It looked as if a man's body had been dragged through a potato field nearby and the path was followed to the river, where it was found a rowboat had been taken. Late this afternoon it was stated that Hough had admitted to Alden Smith, a brother of the girl, that he killed Chadwick and threw his body into the river. He is said to have stated that he sought to scare Chadwick, and that an altercation resulted, during which Chadwick drew a razor and cut him on the side of the face.

He then choked Chadwick until he supposed he was unconscious, but later found he was dead. He then dragged the young man's body to the river, where he threw it in. Riding home he took his own razor from a drawer, intending to commit suicide when he felt himself growing faint and called for help. When the family entered his room a razor was found in his hand. He is in a critical condition.

It is believed that Hough left the house by means of the ladder before Chadwick and waited for him at the top of a hill, up which Chadwick would be obliged to walk. It is believed that an altercation took place, during which the young man was killed and his body was then dragged to the river, where from a row boat it was thrown overboard. The river is now being dragged for the body.

FIERCE FIGHT

With a Band of Cornered Train Robbers in New Mexico—Sheriff Killed and All His Posse Wounded.

LAS VEGAS, N. M., July 17.—Meagre details were received here to-day of a pitched battle between a sheriff's posse and the gang of outlaws who held up a Colorado Southern passenger train at Folsom, N. M., a few days ago. The affray occurred near Cimarron. W. J. Farr, of Watsenberg, Col., a member of the posse, was killed.

Marion Little, live stock inspector, arrived here to-night, bringing further details of the fight at Cimarron, as he had learned them at Springer. "It occurred this morning," he said, "in the canon above Cimarron in a very rough piece of country. The news was telephoned to Springer from Cimarron just before I left there. The posse was led by Sheriff Ed Farr, of Watsenberg, and United States Marshal Forsaker, of New Mexico. The posse numbered six. The force divided, advancing upon the outlaws from three directions. Sheriff Farr was killed and Henry Love and a man named Smith, members of the posse were wounded. Forsaker returned to Cimarron and telegraphed that all of his posse had been wounded."

The identity of the outlaws is not known, but little doubt is entertained of their being the men who held up the train at Folsom a few days ago and also a year or more ago. Their camp, it is believed, was two or three miles from Cimarron. The outlaws have been noticed hanging around in the vicinity for some time past. It is thought that one or more of the outlaws, who are three in number, have been wounded by the posse.

Sheriff Ed Farr was well known among live stock men. He had extensive cattle interests in Southern Colorado and Northern New Mexico.

"Broncho Buster's" Fate.

EAST LAS VEGAS, N. M., July 17.—Word was received here late to-day that the dead body of one of the train robbers concerned in the Folsom train robbery on the Colorado Southern railway had been conveyed to Cimarron, N. M., from the scene of the fight and was afterward taken to Springer, where an inquest was held to-night. The dead man is known by the name of William McGinnis, alias G. W. Franks, and came from Magdalena, N. M., where he is known as "Broncho Buster." The other two robbers abandoned their horses and are being pursued in the hills by a posse of twenty men.

GERMANY'S AD INTERIM

Ambassador During the Absence of Baron Von Holleben.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 17.—The German ambassador, Baron Von Holleben, to-day presented to the President, Herr Von Schwartzstein, who has just arrived from Germany and who is to act as ad interim ambassador during the temporary absence of the ambassador in Germany.

The presentation took place in the red parlour. Herr Von Schwartzstein is one of the under secretaries of the German foreign office. It was he who negotiated the reciprocity treaty with the United States under the McKinley tariff law, and this fact has led to the belief that his mission here is to reopen the reciprocity negotiations under the Dingley law, which have been suspended for months, owing to the friction caused by the exclusion of American meats from the German markets. The period during which these reciprocity treaties may be negotiated under the Dingley law expires July 24, and the time for the consummation of an agreement, therefore, is very brief. Baron Von Holleben leaves to-night for New York, whence he sails for Germany. He will be absent several months.

ROUND ROBIN COMES FROM PHILIPPINES

War Correspondents at Manila Censure the Press Censorship of General Otis

CAUSES A GREAT SENSATION

In Washington—Adjutant General Corbin Says the Complaint is Without Cause.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—The publication of the war correspondents' formal indictment of General Otis' management of the Philippine campaign caused a sensation in the departments here. Secretary Hay had received advice as late as to-day from civil as well as military sources in the Philippines, which led him to declare that the situation there was certainly improved materially, and that the prospects for the future had brightened very much. With these advices, the secretary said, General Otis had nothing to do, and they were from disinterested persons whose opinions must carry weight. Generally there was strong disinclination exhibited by the officials to discuss this last "round robin."

General Miles, who was acting as secretary of war in the absence of Secretary Alger and Assistant Secretary McKeljohn, would not comment upon the dispatch.

A Word of Explanation.

Regarding the statements that cable dispatches received in Washington and other news regarding the war had been censored contrary to the usual custom, Adjutant General Corbin to-day said:

"Yes, these complaints have been brought to my notice. A word of explanation is perhaps due the country, no less than the department. The enormous amount of work the office has been called upon to perform has taxed to the limit the endurance of the clerks, who, by the way, are as competent as any that can be found anywhere."

"Complaints were made by several of the assistants and clerks that our clerks were being annoyed and their time taken from legitimate work by direct application for information from people in no way connected with the office or the public press."

"As a matter of protection to the public interests and good administration the order of June 22 was issued. The censure of the so-called censored press is without just cause and evidently made under misapprehension of facts."

No Information Withheld.

"There has been no information received from General Otis that has not been given to the press promptly on the bulletin board in the hall of this office; every fair-minded representative of the press will bear witness to this statement."

"The standing instructions of the President and secretary of war are that the public shall be given all information we receive; this has been done and will continue to be done. Of course, plans of campaigns that would be of help to Aguinaldo and other rebels have not and will not be promulgated, but all facts of events transpired have been given in fullness."

(The complaint of the correspondents will be found on the sixth page.)

Cabinet Will Consider the Matter.

The Manila dispatch sent from Hong Kong by the newspapers has been taken up by the cabinet to-morrow. So far as can be learned nothing has been done or decided on concerning the communications. Officials are exceptionally reticent on the subject and it could not even be ascertained whether the newspaper card had been cabled to General Otis, though it is presumed that this has been done along other-wise he would not learn of it in the ordinary course of things for some weeks when American or European mails reach him. It was said to-night by a prominent army officer, that General Otis probably would be left free to act on the card as he thought best. Nothing, he added, has been heard from General Otis on the subject.

London Press Comments.

LONDON, July 18.—Most of the morning papers comment upon the joint statement of the American correspondents in Manila, regarding the censorship there.

The Times says: "General Otis cannot conceal nor explain away the great fact that he fails to bring the war to an end. He might just as well cease playing the ostrich and allow the correspondents to tell the public what they see."

The Daily News says: "The moral of it is that the correspondent will turn when you tread too hard upon him and that his determination to let the cat out of the bag may still prove a blessing to modern states."

A Soldier's Grievance.

NEW ORLEANS, July 17.—Charles L. Rockel, runner for the Metropolitan bank, had just entered the bank to-day to begin his duties, when Ensign Hart Blaser, a discharged soldier, slipped up behind him, and taking deliberate aim fired. The bullet struck the juncture of Rockel's suspenders and carried it into his back. When the suspenders were pulled from the wound the bullet came out with them. Blaser says that when he went to the war he gave his deposit book for \$305 to Rockel, and the latter drew out the money and refuses to return it to him. Rockel is painfully wounded, but will recover.

Weather Forecast for To-day.

For West Virginia, fair Tuesday and Wednesday; northerly winds, becoming variable.

For western Pennsylvania and Ohio, fair Tuesday; fair and warmer Wednesday; light to fresh northerly winds, becoming variable.

Local Temperature.

The temperature yesterday as observed by C. Schnepp, druggist, corner Market and Fourteenth streets, was as follows:

7 a. m. 77 7 p. m. 83

8 a. m. 80 8 p. m. 82

12 m. 84 4 Weather—Change 1a.